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09/652,166	08/31/2000	Paul Chan H. Tse	NORT-0067 (12825RRUS01U)	2631

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EXAMINER

FOSTER, ROLAND G

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2645

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/652,166	TSE, PAUL CHAN H.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Roland G. Foster	2645	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____ .

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3 . 6) Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-4, 13-15, 17, 19, 20, 24, 26, 27, and 29-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,091,808 to Wood et al. ("Wood").

With respect to claim 1, see the following paragraphs for details on how Wood anticipates particular limitations within the claim.

The limitation "displaying a hyperlink" reads on the browser display of Fig. 3 and col. 5, lines 54 - 67.

The limitation "receiving an indication of user selection of the hyperlink" reads on Fig. 3 where the user makes a

selection such as the dial button 75 which is a hyperlink (col. 5, lines 62-67).

The limitation "generating a call request based on the indication" reads on col. 7, lines 1-25.

Claim 14 differs substantively from claim 1 in that claim 14 recites a device comprising components capable of performing functions equivalent to the steps of claim 1. In addition, the "display" and "controller" read on web browser 12 which is a personal computer comprising a display (Fig. 3) and processor (controller) (col. 3, lines 45-55).

Claims 24 and 29 differ substantively from claim 1 in that they recite program instructions and data signals embodied in a carrier wave that perform functions equivalent to the steps of claim 1. See the claim 14 rejection above where the personal computer executes program instructions in order to perform the various browsing and dialing functions. The system is also implemented via the Internet (data signal embodied in a carrier wave) (Fig. 1).

With respect to claim 30, see the claims 14 and 24 rejections for further details.

With respect to claim 2, see web browser 12.

With respect to claim 3, see Fig. 3.

With respect to claims 4 and 19, see col. 8, line 45 - col. 9, line 19.

With respect to claims 13, 15, and 27, see col. 7, lines 1-15.

With respect to claims 17 and 20, see Fig. 3.

With respect to claim 26, see the claim 1 rejection for further details.

With respect to claims 31 and 32, see Fig. 3 which illustrates a telephone directory information center including electronic mail addresses also selectable by hyperlink.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 5 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood as applied to claims 1, 4, 14, and 15 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,134,319 to Burg et al. ("Burg").

Wood fails to teach determining if the call is local or long distance and adding prefix information if the call is long distance.

However Burg (similarly to Wood) teaches of system that remotely initiates a call via a data network (Fig. 1) and that determines if the call is local/long distance adding a prefix number if necessary (Fig. 4 and col. 5, lines 5-8)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add local/long/prefix information as taught by the remote dialing system of Burg to the remote dialing system of Wood.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to increase user-friendliness, efficiency, and accuracy but avoiding the "requirement for the caller to remember, or know, these access codes when placing a call [] a drawback that can make placing an out-of-area phone call burdensome" (Burg, col. 1, lines 13-54).

Claims 6 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood as applied to claims 1, 4, 14, and 15 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,212,506 B1 to Shah et al. ("Shah").

Wood fails to disclose displaying call charge information.

However Shah (similarly to Wood) teaches of system that displays call information to a remote user (Fig. 1) comprising charge information (abstract).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the display of call information as taught by the remote user information system of Shah to the remote information system of Wood.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to increase user-friendliness, efficiency, and reduce billing charges by providing the customer with real-time information (Shah, col. 1, lines 13-55).

Claims 7-12, 21-23, 25, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood as applied to claims 1, 4, 14, and 24 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,453,034 to Donovan et al. ("Donovan").

Although Wood discloses a URL, Wood fails to disclose that the URL contains a telephone number and protocol identifier that identifies the URL as telephony related where the URL is copied into another storage.

However Donovan (similarly to Wood) teaches of an Internet telephony system (abstract) where the URL includes a telephone

number and protocol identifier (SIP) that identifies the URL as telephony related (col. 3, lines 45-60). The URL is also copied into another storage as it is transported across the IP network in order to initiate a real time protocol (RTP) sessions. Id.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add a telephone number and protocol identifier that identifies the URL as telephony related where the URL is copied as taught by the Internet telephony of Donovan to the Internet telephony system of Wood.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been to conform to Internet standards for using real-time protocols to initiate real time sessions (i.e., using SIP URLs to initiate an RTP session). In addition, use of the telephone number would have efficiently identified the key routing data such as telephone address within the URL.

Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood as applied to claims 14, 15, and 17 above.

Wood fails to disclose typical call functions commands such as disable call waiting, inserting a pause, an navigating an automated attendant.

However, "Official Notice" is taken that both the concept and advantages of a remote call control system that allows the caller to control call waiting, pauses, and automated attendant navigation would have been well known and expected in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add the remote call control functions discussed above to Wood.

The suggestion/motivation for doing so would have been increase the versatility and flexibility of remote user access to telephonic features by adding the ability to control call waiting (thus preventing the interruption when accessing data networks), inserting pauses into a dialing sequence (to ensure the dialing command is properly recognized), and entering navigations commands when automated attendants (i.e., IVRs) are encountered.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Roland Foster whose telephone number is (703) 305-1491. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan S. Tsang, can be reached on (703) 305-4895. The fax phone number for this group is (703) 872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to customer service whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.


Roland G. Foster
Patent Examiner
September 21, 2003